GRANT IN WASHINGTON CITY

GREETED BY BABCOCK AND ARTHUR SHEPHERD AS HE STEPPED FROM THE TRAIN.

The Unsuccessful Effort to Convert the Ceremoules at the Unveiling of the Thomas Statue into a Tribute to Grant-Grant and Hayes-Grant's Intimacy with Cameron.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 .- The reception of Grant at the national capital was intended to be like those of Chicago and Polladelphia-a great pageant. Steps were taken in this directon before Grant landed at San Francisco, While he was en route from the Pacific to Chicago, a so-called citizens' meeting was held In Willard Hall, at which Judge McArthur presided. Committees on Arrangement, Finance, and Reception were appointed. They first agreed upon a general outline of proceedings, which included a grand military and civic display. It was, however, supposed at that time that Grant would attend the unveiling of the statue in honor of Gen. Thomas, and therefore that occasion was to be made subservient to the third term demonstration. The old District Ring strikers, however, did not know that there was no cordiality between Grant and Thomas while the latter was fiving, and that the friends of the dead hero had no very great respect, and still less admiration, for Grant. It was not known to the strikers until he reached Chicago that Grant would not particlpate in the unveiling ceremonies. Then be gave as an excus-for not attending that he did not wish to go East just at that time. This mount, first, that he was not anxious to pay even a slight modieum of respect to the memory of Gen. Thomas, and second, that he thought it more Important to the third-term scheme to be received in Indianapolis, Louisville, Cincinnatt, Pittsourgh, Harrisburg, and Philadelphia before coming to W. shington. It was perhaps a mooted point with the managers at that time whether a grand reception under the auspices of the notorious Washington Ring would be advisable. Neither had it been determined then whether Grant would go to New York and Boston before sailing for the West Indies, or take a run through the South Atlantic States and sail

from Piorida to Havana.

In the mean time, however, the Committees on Finance and Receia on appointed at the meeting at Willard Hall, organized and began operations. The former subacquently resolved liseif into a Citizens' Finance Committee, to raise funds for the Thomas unveiling ceremonies, but the Reception Committee, very much to the charrin of many of its members, never had the opportunity to parade themselves other than in the Ring newspapers. They were a queer combination—one-half were respectables and the other half disreputables. They were so ingeniously mixed, however, that it was difficult to tell which was which. Had it been in the third-term programme for Grant to be received at the National Capitol with great ceremony, the respectables on the Reception Committee would have quietly attended to their own business and the old Ring rag tag and bob-

tall would have done the receiving.

The irr-pressible character of this class was fairly illustrated at the Baltimore and Potomae depot last Saturday afternoon, when the Grant party arrived. They were there in force, and the three most conspicuous personages were Babcock, Arthur Shepherd, brother of the Boss. and A. B. Williams, the Police Court shyster, who figured in the famous safe-burglary conspiracy. Typer, Don Cameron, and Gen. Beale were, of course, present, but they were by no means so conspicuous as Babcock, Shep-berd, and Williams. When the train stopped In the depot, Babcock, Shepherd, and Williams were first at the platform of Grant's special car. and the first man to grasp his hand and bid him welcome was Shepherd. Typer attempted to extend a formal greeting, but Babcock constitated himself master of ceremonies, and led the party torthwith to the carriages in waiting. The most noticeable thing connected with Grant's visit here was the a sense of the Frindulent President. It was announced that Hayes would go to Phintelphia to neet Grant, and dine with him. This seemed strange when it was known that Grant would ynt Washington, and be the guest of Gran Need Benle, and be dined by Cameron and others. Hayes bad invited Grant to his course to the Water Hayes.

was known that Grant wonist volt Washington, and he the guest of tien, Ned Beale, and be dined by Cameron and others. Hayes had invited Grant to be his guest at the White House, but the invitation was declined, it is said, with thanks. There seems on the surface to be no reason why Hayes could not have given a State dinner with Grant as one of the guests. There would have been no impropriety in this, Indeed, it would have been the proper thing to have given a State dinner in Grant's bonor. Nevertheless, Hayes went to Philadelphia to dine with Grant, so it was announced in the newspapers, and Grant started at the same time for Jersey City to spend a quiet day with his mother. It happened, therefore, that while Hayes was in Philadelphia Grant was in Jersey City, and as Hayes was seaving Philadelphia by the Bound Brook route for New York, Grant was on his way back to Philadelphia by the Jersey division of the Penusylvania line.

While in Washington Grant paid formal visits to the White House, the State, War, and Navy Departments. He held two long interviews with Evaria at the State Department, presumably upon the subject of our Eastern diplomatic and consular service. It was noticeable, however, that neither at Beale's Cameron's, nor Mr. Levil Morion's was a single officer of the Fraudulent Catinet invited to dine with Grant. Why this stut-ous omission? How did it happen that Grant was not invited to dine by any of Hayes's Cabinet? It was an epportunity which Mr. Evarsought to have embraced. It is known that he test himself slighted on more than one occasion in not being incided to dine at the White House while Grant was President, and it was ecrisinty an oversight on Grant's just not that was doubt'ess a piece of thoughtle-senses on the part of Grant, while such an omission would be inexensate in the case of an elegant and the part of Grant, while such an omission would be inexensate in the case of an elegant on the part of Grant, while such an omission would be inexcusative in the case of an elegant and cultivated man of the world like Mr. Evarts. An their noticeable feature of Grant's visit here is the intimate inter course with Don Camerons. It is true that Grant's relations with the Camerons have, in the post, been exceedingly lose. He visited Simon Cameron more than once and on one o casion they won fishing together in Pennsylvania, and, if they were not very successful it is alleged that they returned in joily cored spirits on that trip. Don was one of Grant's Cacinat and be is nown Senaor and Chairman of the National Republican Committee. The day before he was elected Dintrinan by the volve that John Sherman was defined any after his election he costed off to Publish plan, where there were one and frequent interviews between the

In the same manner the following incident of

Shorily after Grant's arrival in Chicago it was semi-officially amounteed by the projectors of the Nicaraugan Canal scheme that Grant would at an early day visit Washington for the purpose of conferring with Admiral Ammen in regard to the undertaking. About the same time a friend of mine asked Gen. Beals if he had locard from Grant, and the reply was, "Yes, I have just received a letter in which Grant says lie will not attend the Thomas unveiling ocra-

monies, but expects to be here during the holidays, and perhaps sooner, as it may be necessary for him to have a conference with Admiral Ammen about the canal scheme." "Do you think, General," saked my friend, "that Grant has any idea of embarking in that scheme?" "Well. I don't know," said Gen. Beale, "what Grant's intentions are, but it appears to me that he is nicobing, and certainly manifests great inferest in the matter."

But Grant did not come here for the conference with Admiral Ammen. The Admiral, however, had several interviews with Grant in Philadelphia, and shortly afterward it was authoritatively asnounced that while Grant felt the deepest interest in the canal project, he would not consent that his name should be commetted with it in the present stage of the enterprise, because it would be claimed that it was simply to emble the projectors to get the capital stock subscribed. This was rather a severe reflection upon his old friend Admiral Ammen and the representative of French capitalists, M. Blanco, who visits this country for the purpose of inducing Grantto accept the Presidency of the company, one-half of the capital being already guaranteed. However, it is a pleasure to be able to chronicle the fact that Grant has learned at least one thing in his journ-ying about the world, namely, to manifest a higher appreciation of the proprietes of private life than he did of those of official life. He had no hesitation, while he was President of the Corporators of the Senera Sandstone Company, a concern that was cotten up for the avowed purpose of supplying building material fothe Government. He continued to be a stockholder of this company while it was commenting for contracts, and while Government officials, because of his known interest in the concern, were accepting at excessive prices the inferior stone supplied by the concern.

Washingrow, Dec 30.—Gen, Grant and party leit here for F-ranadinn, Fia., in Tom Sest's palæes ear "President" this afternoon, During the forence in the company of a Herald c

THE BROOKLEN RING SUITS. They are Discontinued by Consent of Attorney General Schoonmaker.

The formal order, signed by Justice Gitbert, discontinuing the suits of the people of the State of New York against ex-Water Commissioners W. A. Fowler, E. J. Lowber and A. M. Bliss, and W. C. Kingsley and Abner C. Keeney, and against the same as Commissioners and Abner C. Keeney, growing out of the allegations of fraud and collusion in the construction of the Hempstead Beservoir and the Third avenue sewer, has been filed with the Kings County Clerk. Accompanying the order is the consent of Attorney-General Schoonmaker and the counsel for the different de-fendants. The suits were begun under a the Ring cases in this city. They were begun on Dec. 12, 1875, by Attorney-General Pratt, in the courts of New York, but the venue was changed to Kings County. The suits were to

changed to Kings County. The suits were to recover in all about \$450,000, for money alleged to have been paid to the contractors through collusion and fraud. The prose-ution of them was delegated to Mr. John E. Parsons of this city, who was employed by the city of Brooklyn to desend the suit of Messrs. Kingsley & Keeney to recover \$178,000 for extra work upon the Hempstead Leservoir. As the same allegation of fraud came up in the contractors' suit as a part of the city's defence that formed the basis of the suit instituted by the Attorney-General, there was an agreement between Mr. Parsons and the counsel for the contractors that the result of the suit of Messrs. Kingsley & Keeney should control the suits against them. As the result of the suit against the city was favorable to the contractors, the State suit against them, in connection with the Hempstead Reservoir contract, was practically abandoned.

The taxpayers who were to pay the expenses of the suits were anxious that the suntof the State against Abner C. Keeney and Messrs. Fowler, Lowber and Bisss should be tried, as they thought there was a prospect that \$225,000 could be recovered for the city treasury. The Attorney-General, yielding to a petition signed by a number of Brooklyn preactiers and business men, and to the solitations of a number of the friends of the defendants, consented to discontinue the suits, as it was urged to him that they could not be successfully maintained. Mr. Parsons, who was most familiar with the facts, was, it is said, opposed to this course, but the suits remained directly under the control of the Attorney-General. ence was obtained in favor of the disco once of the suits were the Rev. Henry Beecher and the Rev. Richard S. Storrs. The statute of limitations prevents the revi-val of the suits by the Attorney-General elect.

STEWART CASTLE BURNED.

The Most Costly Private Residence in Wash-

Ington Nearly Destroyed by Fire. WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 .- The most expensire private residence in Washington was nearly destroyed by fire to-night. It was the property of ex-Senator Stewart of Nevada, and was known as "Stewart Castle" or "Honest Miners' Camp." The house stood in a large lot on the edge of the city, near the English Legation, and was built in 1873, in imitation of some castle Stewart had seen in Europe. house, without furniture, cost \$150,000. dancing hall and state dining room, and each room was furnished in most elaborate style, all the carpets, furniture and upholetery being made to order. Most of the fabrics used in the upholstery were purthe labrics used in the upholstery were purchased in the Vienna Exposition of 1873, and much of the furniture was made in Paris. The cest of the building and furniture was not less than a quarter of a million dollars. The house was opened in grand style at the marriage of Senator Steward's daughter in 1874, but that was the only entertainment ever given in it as Steward fatted in business soon afterward, and was succeeded in the Senate by Mr. Sinaron. Since then the house has been offered for reat, but was su large that no one has ever been found willing to take it, even at a nominal reat. It was originally offered at a rental of \$25,000 a year, but Steward reduced the price to \$5,000, without annificants. The insurance, which was originally \$250,000, was reduced to less than half that amount two years ago. Stewart his partially recovered his fortune, and his wife cause to Wastington a month ago and occupied the castle for the first time in five years, expecting to live there permanently. She had amounced a free-pilon on New Year's day, and seniory people expected to see the specious parlors utilized this winter. The first caught in the heating apparatus, at alout \$5 ofcook, and, although the enter fire department was out, the castle was nearly all destroyed. Mrs. Stewart is stopting at the English Legation with Ludy Thoruton. chased in the Vienna Exposition of 1873, and

CAMERON AND QUAY WIN.

Pennsylvania's Brigation to Chicago to be

Handed Over to Grant. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 39 .- The result of the meeting of the Republican State Central Committee to-day means that the delegat s to the National Convention are to be handed over to Grant. When the Committee met this afternoon, Gen. J. S. Negley of Pittsburgh moved that the State Convention to nominate delegates to the Presiden-tial Convention be held on the first Wednesday tial Convention be held on the first Wednesday in February at Harrisburg. This was in accordance with the programme of Senator Bon Cameron and Political Manager Quny. There was some enposition, and Thomas B. Cochran of Lamraster tried to have the time fixed for April 14. Quay wouldn't have it, however. An early Convention was what the Republicans wanted, he said, and he carried his point by a large majority. The blea is to give the Grant beam an early lift by committing Pennsylvania to it. Cameron is afraid to risk a late Convention, and intends efriking while the iron is hot. Republicans have got so in the labit of doneing at the snap of the Cameron whip that Don will probably find but little of fleuity in securing a delegation. The 4th of February is the carliest date ever fixed for a like Convention.

Families supplied with pure Clarets, Sauternes, Shortes, and Port Wines, from £150 per gailon and upward Itampaures, Counce, Whiskeys, and Liquors constant) a stock. H. Mougus, 20 Ann et near Herald office.—Ade Infinitely Better than Hard Old Style,

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1879.

THE COUNT JOANNES DEAD. TENDERLY NURSED BY HIS DRAMATIC PUPIL UNTIL THE END.

Ill Since Christmas-Some Incidents of his

Life-His Fight with the Elder Booth-His First Appearance on the Singe and his Last. George, the Count Joannes, otherwise corge Jones-actor, author, and counsellor of the Supreme Court—died in a little room of the West Side Hotel, on the corner of Sixth avenue and Fifteenth street, a little after 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. With him was only the young lady whom he called his dramatic pupil— Miss Lydia Fairbanks, rechristened Avonia by the Count on her appearance as an actress, in memory of his daughter, who died after a very successful season in London fourteen years ago. As consistent in his admiration for Shakespeare as he was in exacting the respect due to his own title, the Count named all belonging to him in some fashion after the Bard

Why he was Count none of those who knew him could exactly tell; but it was commonly un-derstood that he obtained the title from one of the petty German Princes, who distrib-uted favors of this kind with much prodigality. Miss Fairbanks says that knight-hood was conferred upon him in recog-nition of his work upon the "History of Ancient America," and that the parchment attesting his rank was confided to her father by the Count only a short time before his death. It is now locked up in Mr. Fairbanks's safe, along with autograph letters from many famous persons in England and the Continent, and the Count's unfinished auto-biography. It was only three weeks ago that the defendant's attorney, in a suit in which the Count was engaged as counsel, moved that the complaint be dismissed upon the ground of misnomer-"that no such name as George, the Count Joannes, appeared upon the roll of counsellors and attorneys, the nearest approximation thereto being George Jones:" but the Count was instantly on his feet with the proofs of his admission to the bar of the Supreme Court under the name and title of Count, and Judge Van Brunt denied the motion. The Count's communication to THE SUN on this incident was interesting. "In the words of the poet," he said, "permit me to report myself and my cause aright to the unsatisfied.' The assertion that 'no such name as George, the Count Joannes, appears on the roll of attorneys and counsellors, the nearest approximation being George Jones,' is a great error, and, if not corrected, highly injurious to me, which, I am sure, you will not

" It is now more than twelve years ago after elaborate public examination in mental and moral qualifications, that I was officially admitted to practise as an attorney and counsellor at law in the Supreme Court and all other judicial courts of the State of New York. Having reerved due notice of my acknission to the bar, If was requested to attend at the court to be sworre into offices, and to sign the parchament in Court Jonanes, formerly Georges, and signed George, the Count Jonanes, formerly Georges Jones, at the semination of the committee, when first George Jones, but the Chairman, seeing the Ferrer, corrected it, and ordered the call to be to George, the Count Jonanes, when, quick as the following quotation arranged by the Count Jonanes, formerly George Jones, but the Chairman, seeing the Ferrer, corrected it, and ordered the call to be to George, the Count Jonanes, when, quick as "Herei! I appeal to the Hon. John B. Haskin for the train of this fact, as he was the Chairman in the believed middle to the Supreme Court, and the strength of the fight between the Bon Honman of the Mental Committee, the product of the fight between the Bon Honman of the Mental Committee, the product of the fight between the Bon Honman of the Mental Committee, the product of the fight between the Bon Honman of the William of the Count's own hands. There have been worse mental merit, and wishing to be identified as the same person, it was therefore arread that perfect of distinction ordanies to the main nervi, and wishing to be identified as the same person, it was therefore arread that perfect the size of the Supreme Court, and I so signed in the presence and slight of several witnesses. As a matter of heralitic correctness we created that the same person, it was therefore arread that the same person, it was the correctness we create the could not be personated to the substantial the personate that the could not be personated to the subst I was requested to attend at the court to be worn into office, and to sign the parchment

The Count never was seen in public without his instrain of knighthood. He wore the jewel and pendant upon the dark black searf that was in harmony with the general sombreness of his attire. Who in New York is not familiar with his gaunt and erect fixure and stately mien? Although a councilior of the lew, his bearing was that of a sold-ir and a nodeman. He wore a drooping black moustache, and, although 69 years old, his hair was black as the plume of Richard at Asiby de la Zouche. A straugling lock fell over his brow. His conversation was not less measured than his pleading before the Judges of the Supreme Court. Even when, a short two years ago, he stood before ribald and shouting throngs at the Lyceum Theatre, who would not let bis voice be heard, and who extended but scont courtesy even to Miss Fairbanks, his countonance was unmoved and his demeaner gallant, as was befitting the simulation of Richard and Hamled and Claude, to witness which the unthinking crowd had assembled.

But there was a time when George Jones, the actor, was the favorite of the New York public, He first appeared here at the old Bowery Theatre, when it was under the management of Thomas Hamblin. The Count himself gave to That fan appearance, called forth by the change of that fars appearance, called forth by the change of that fars appearance, called forth by the change of that fars appearance and ream that I was a Prince, I received a letter from the Post Office for the diam's design down the size of the Sovey Heavis, and woode ring from whom, as I knew no person in that methods, it is not be sovey. The street when it was incoment and professional pride, for it was from the leaves. It received a letter from the Post Office for the diam's design down the size of the Sovey Theatre, amond at the inmense space of the antiformin, compared with that of the Foder's Street Theatre. Beston, where I made my cithut I then called upon Mr. Hab bin, the wise, and work from the law of the size of the size of the Sovey Theatre, when of a the intense of

the second of the second at his dead, and indiched for mith sace.

From Emily Mexistyer was the Prices John That young lady was an excellent vocalist. Upon my first exit, after the solineary upon reformation, Mr. Hambin, dreamed as Houser int the wingt, actually embraced me as I lost the stage, and the unanimous applaume of the vast sud-me, who honored one with "a call," and I reappeared, bowing for the first time to the dramatic distinction. At the end of the tracedy Mr. II emblin, below "called" by the hand and presented in fast were for their appreciation and intire protection. Happy was my skeep that might since that period I have received more than \$1,000 per week.

inture protection. Happy was my skept that sucht! Since that period I have received more than \$1,000 per 1. Femalised with Mr. Ismblin for meanly three years I do not not such that he will be the subject of the most the public, and not machine in fideliax and scenerosity. No oriental characters were Too Tyler, in the mantical drama of "The ware Witch," played for many evenings with great success. Upon one occasion the sathor of the movel, James Fennance Cooper, was present, and he decared to the issue that the Too Tyler was period. Another organis drama was the Grecian Exil Eyg. Writized by me and Mr. Jonat Philips. In the character of Denets I suited another layer. In both these dramas Mrs. Elizabeth Hambin was the herother actives. The Cycles to my France was the healthful and diamonal eyed Mrs. From One of my health he healthful and diamonal eyed Mrs. From One of the healthful and diamonal eyed Mrs. From One of the best he ever witnessed. Mr. tall confident of the best he ever witnessed. Mr. tall confident is that character by Africa Smith was actually a could not be cast upon time and hence the dramatic effects the last seen was intense.

Of the Count's roundingences—even those communicated to The Sun—a volume might be easily made; indeed, it is understood that the MsS, he left with Miss Fairtanias will make a large book. It will certainly be interesting, as the following incident from among those se-

ferred to as given by him in letters to this paper will prove. It was the story of a real combat between himself and the elder Booth, the Count playing Richmond to the great tragedian's Richard.

will prove, It was the story of a real combat botween himself and the elder Booth, the Count playing Richard to the great tragedian's Richard.

Upon a New Year's evening "Richard III." was the dramatic performance. Like Mr. Hamblin, Mr. Booth was pleased to leave the combat upon Bowerth Field to my direction, and we reheared it admirably, for he was then sober. During the afternoon he was then sober. Buring the afternoon he was then sober. Buring the afternoon he was then sober. Buring the afternoon he was the sober. Buring the afternoon he was the sober. Buring the afternoon he was the sober that the sole of the sole of the was the sober. Buring the afternoon he was the sole of th

For the rest, the books give but poor accounts of his birth and career. In Brown's "History of the American Stage" there is this paragraph:

of the American Stage" there is this paragraph:

George Jones, the self-styled Count Joannes, was born in Empland in 1810. In 1828 he was at the old Foderal Street Theatre. Made his first appearance in Philadelphia, Dec. 7, 1821, at the Chestont Street Theatre, as Street Theatre, as well as the Chestont Street Theatre, as peared at the Walness. Made on the the 10th he animal Charles Melonia, In Boston, Mass, with Mrs. Melonia Janes as Poulise, Mrs. Perby as Mass, Inchargedes, Spenr as Dississ, and Wyzenian Marshall as Mons Dischargedes, Spenr as Dississ, and Wyzenian Marshall as Mons Dischargedes, Spenr as Dississ, and Wyzenian Marshall as Mons Dischargedes, Spenr as Dississ, and Wyzenian Marshall as Mons Dischargedes, Spenr as Dississ, and Wyzenian Marshall as Mons Dischargedes, Spenr as Dississ, and Wyzenian Marshall as Mons Dischargedes, Spenr as Dississ, and Avoir Theatre, Norfolk. Vielted England and delivered lectures upon the Bible. Is at present in New York.

In Allibone's Dictionary of Authors the Count, under the name of George Jones, is credited with, 1. "A History of Auclent America Anterior to the Time of Columbus," Proving the Litentity of the Aberigines with the Tyrians and Israelites, "3d edition, 1813, No; and, 2. "Tecumsel, a Tragedy;" The Life of Gen. Harrison, "and the "First Oration on Shake-spenre," 1814, 12mo. In Allibone is also quoted a letter from Sir Samuel-Rush Meyrick to George Jones, as follows:

You are quite welcome to make any use you please of my opinions reasecting year volume on the "Tyrian Orle."

from Sir Samue-Rush Meyrick to George Jones, as follows:

You are quite welcome to make any use you please of my opinions respecting your volume on the "Tyran Origin of the Temple, in Central America." I most heardly rejeat that I an convinced you have fully proved your case.

And also the following quotation from the London Atteneum of July 1, 1843;

We have felt much reluctance in performing the painful did not of exposing as shallow a writer as Mr. Jones.

The recent celebration arranged by the Count Johannes in honor of the memory of John Paul Jones, whom he believed might be his an-selor, will be remembered by all the readers of THE SUN, for to these columns the Count centrilated an able and eloquent tribute to the gallant commander. Over the City Hall, during all the Centennial anniversary of the fight between the Bon Homme Richard and the Serapis, floated the rattlesmake flur of Adiotiral Jones-who flexed much by the Count's own hands. There have been worse men than he who died yesterday, who have ranked for better than he in public esteem. He was kindly, loyal to those whom he liked, faithful to his belief, and innocent in this self deeption.

For the past two years the Count had been a constant sufferer from kidney commissions.

wed, and his pupil, who had herself been in-disposed during the day, asked him to sit down and read to her. She gave him a volume of Stakespeare, and he turned to the play of "Macbeth." As he read, all his old energy re-turned, and he declaimed the strring passages with his customary strength and skill. He read the play through 'at with the last lines his powers failed him. Finging the book from him he exclaimed: I can read no more to-night."

Miss Fairbanks begged him to allowher to

miss Fairbanks begged him to allow her to help him to a bed in the adjoining room, and this he at first positively refused to do. Eut as he grew worse, he was at length persuaded to make the change, and, with Miss Fairbanks's assistance, he was placed in the bed from which he never arose. His pupil sat by him all that night, and in the morning, although he seemed somewhat better, she summoned Dr. Putnam of 255 Fourth avenue. The Doctor declined to give any heckled opinion as to the result of the Count's illness. He prescribed medicines, however, which, with some difficulty, the patient was induced to take.

The Count was very restless, and every night an opiate was given him, but, for the most part, without any very satisfactory result. Dr. Putnam visited him every day, and found him gradually weaker. At 20'clock on Sunday afternoon, however, when the Doctor called he found what seemed to be a marked change for the better. That night the Count took an opiate as usual and rested well. In the morning he seemed decidedly improving, but even he expressed grave doubts of his recovery. Toward night he began to sink rapidly. The opiate had no effect, and on Tuesday morning, after a sleepless night, it was evident that the end was not lar off. The Count had eaten nothing since Caristmas day, his stomach refusing to retain nourisment, but now he asked for a little faring jelly. It was given him, and he are about two tablespoonfuls. The solitons as intensified, and he irequently raised himself in bed and flame the clothes from him. As often as he did so, dies Fairbanks, who was his sele attendant, repland them carefully. Sinc asked him whether he wanted to catch cold and die. replaced them carefully. She asked him whether he wanted to catch cold and die. "On, no," the patient mattered; "I don't whicher he wanted to catch con and die." On, no." the patient mustered: "I don't want to die. But I don't think there is any danger of my catching cold. It is so warm I can't bear it."

Miss Fairbanks was utterly prostrated by the stehning and anxiety, and was soon.

long watching and anxiety, and was seen asleed; but before she had been unconscious for half an hour she was aroused by the rattle that had alarmed her before, clearer and more ominous, in the Count's throat. It was almost dark. As she ran to the tests de the expression

Twenty-five cents is not a fortune, yet it buye Dr. Bull's

READY FOR AN EMERGENCY.

GOV. GARCELON PREPARED TO PRE-SERVE ORDER IN MAINE.

rms and Ammunition Taken from Bangor to the State House in Augusta-Great Meet ing in Portland to Uphold the Governor. AUGUSTA, Dec. 30 .- The situation to-night is practically unchanged. Many secret meetings at Mr. Blaine's residence, between that gentleman and leading Republicans from different sections of the State, have been held during the past two or three days, and it is hinted that some secret scheme is being concocted by the stalwarts. The boast is made by imprudent Republicans that the State House is to be captured to-morrow night by a strong force of their men and held until the scating of the stalwart Legislature next week. The Su-perintendent of the Capitol and men under him are on the alert, and ready to protect the State's property from any clandestine attack.

To-day a committee of five leading Republicans, representing the Citizens' Alliance, headed by the man who circulated the call for the Blaine indignation meeting, and drafted the resolutions declaring Gov. Garcelon a traitor, waited upon his Excellency and requested the assursnce from him that the troops would not be called out, and also requesting the Governor to allow Mayor Nash to have control of the city

throughout the expected trouble.

The Governor replied that he had already given orders to Gen. White of Bangor and Major Folsom of Oldtown to take 100 stand of arms and ammunition from the State arsenal at Bangor and ship them by express to Augusta. He should do this to test the sincerity of the citizens of Bangor as to whether they would obey the civil authorities. He had never ordered any troops to Augusta, and should not unless there was an outbreak. The various rumors and stories which are rife, he said, were made of whole cloth. He was urked not to take the arms from Bangor, but he steadily asserted that he would, in order to test the sincerity o

the arms from Bangor, but he steadily asserted that he would, in order to test the sincerity of the people.

One of the Committee suggested that a portion of the extra police provided by the city could be detailed for duty under the direction of the Governor. The Governor replied emphatically: "I have force enough now." He also informed the Committee that they might be aware of the fact that he had full power to call the Legislature wherever he pleased, and on the slightest disturbance he would take the Legislature away from Augusta.

The stalwarts are determined to keep Gov. Garcelon from calling upon the militia, but their endeavors are having no effect, as the Governor, this afternoon, summoned Lieut. Col. White, dommander of the First Regiment, and Major Foisom thereof, to appear at the State House to-morrow at 10 o'clock for consultation. It is said, by those who know, that the Governor is taking all necessary steps to protect the State's property and preserve peace.

A. P. Gould and others are here to-night in consultation wite Gov. Garcelon concerning the reply to Morrill's latest letter. The statement by the Associated Press last night that he has refused to refer the questions is denied by him. There was no authority for such a statement as he has not yet replied to Mr. Morrill.

Adjutant-General Leavitt arrived by late train from Bangor to-night. The same train conveyed the arms and amountition, which was stopped by the mob in Bangor, on Christmas day. They were shipped in care of the American Express Company. An immense crowd of men were at the depot on the arrival of the train, but no trouble occurred. The 120 stand of arms and about 43,000 rounds of ammunition were immediately taken to the State House, Gov. Garcelon is tonight preparing thereon based upon Morrill's last letter, to be submitted to the Supreme Court.

Bancon, Dec. 30.—The arsenal was opened this noon under order of Adjutant-General

A series of resolutions present and Council have simply done their duty, and that it remains for the Legislature to determine who actually were elected, and not allow the will of the people to be nullified by the stupidity of mulcipal officials, or by intimidation, bribery, or fraud. The first and fourth resolutions are as collows.

neighbor officials, or by intimidation, bribery, or fraud. The first and fourth resolutions are as follows:

Twelve hundred of layal people of Rockland, in convention assembled, confailly approve of the course of the Governor and Council in strictly obesing the Constitution and laws in the discharge of their dutiess canvascers of the election returns, impartially applying the same to all cases, without regard to the effect on partisan or personal interests, and we piedre ourselves to uphold and sustain them in so doing, as good and partonic citizen, ever ready to devote ourselves to the maintenance of our free institutions. We regard the effects being made by unscrippilous politicians to prevent the regular same of our free institutions. We regard the effects being made by unscrippilous politicians to prevent the regular search by virtue of the Governor's certificates not focus sears by virtue of the Governor's certificates not focus easies by virtue of the Governor's certificates not focus easies by virtue of the Governor's certificates not focus easies the summona thus preventing a guarum, and by other and more reprehensible means, as unlawful and treasonable, and we pledge our earnest and active support to the constituted authorities to make treason harmies and to punish tratiors. We carnosity desire peace, but we will bear arms, if necessary, and see that the Constitution and laws of the State be observed.

PORTLAND, Dec. 30.—A despatch from Oxford to the Press assys: 'A letter from State Librarian Stacy to Moses Chestey. Representative-elect, was shown by Chestey to a Republican by mistrate. The letter from State Librarian Stacy to Moses Chestey, The prosentative-elect, was shown to the from the free fre

that had alarmed for before, clearer and more ominious, in the Count's threat. Was similar to the patient's face measured ber that death was close at hand. She hastily called the waiter, and the man coming in looked at the Count and to the man coming in looked at the Count and to differ that there was nothing unusual the matter with him. She was nervous, he said, and had befter take some rest.

Suddenly the Count opened his eyes, and seeing his pupil weeping at the bedshie, not him to the matter with him. She was nervous, he said and his face of the town will make affidavit in confirmation for under the clothes, took hers and gently pressed it, but said nothing. Five intuities later the rattle was intending the count of the same.

By count weeping at the bedshie, put his face was bathed in personation.

Do you know me? Mass Fairbanks in "Oh, yes." the Count replied, fafully. "Oh, yes." And these were the last works he worked. His eyes were aleging fast, and as Miss Fairbanks held her lineer on his pulse she lot it fluttering very feetly. She bathed his face until the besting coased. Tag forehead was write and the mails purple. At last Miss Fairbanks had the mails purple. At last Miss Fairbanks had hended to be the company of Jersey City which essential the besting coased. Tag forehead was write and the mails purple. At last Miss Fairbanks had his head gently back upon the pullow coased the witer. The man said the Count had only faired, and Miss Fairbanks, hooging against hope placed at rand found it unharmaticel, she had looked at transformed the witer. The man said the Count's heart, and said consumer the said possible men at 16 Miss was probably, the replected was probably the desired was been pledged. The derive City Insurance Company the certificate desirable was been pledged. The derive City Insurance Company the certificate was showed to be selected to a low the count of the said the count was to send it to be father's like the count was to send it to be father's like the count was to send it to be father

FIRING AT KING ALFONSO. Another Attempt on the Life of the Young

MADRID, Dec. 30 .- As the King and Queen of Spain were driving through the gate of the royal palace this evening, a young man, dressed as a workman, fired a shot from a revolver at the royal carriage, but his aim was bad and nobody was hurt. The ball has since been found, and weighs one ounce. It passed close to the head of one of the royal footmen. King Alfonso was driving at the time. The would-be assassin was immediately arrested, and he has confessed his crime. His name is Gonzales, and his age 19 years. He is a waiter by occupation, and a

native of Galleia.

The Diario Español says: "Two shots were fired at the royal carriage, the second passing quite close to the Queen's face. The weapon used was a double-barrelled pistol. The diplo-matic body have gone to the palace to congratulate their Majestics upon their escape."

The attempt excites general indignation in Madrid. It is believed that Gonzales had accomplices, and three persons have been arrested on suspicion. Gonzales has been living in Madrid for some time. King Alfonso attended the opera at night.

A previous attempt on Alfonso's life was made

on the evening of Oct. 25, 1878. As the King was driving through the street known as Calle Mayor, leading from the palace into the Puerta der Sol, attended by a guard of honor, a man in blouse fired twice at him with a pistol. The King was not touched, but the second shot took effect in the hand of an aid. Alfonso continued on his way to the palace, followed by the ac-clamations of the crowd. The would-be assassin was immediately seized by the soldiers and taken to prison. His name was Juan Monansain was immediately seized by the soldiers and taken to prison. His name was Juan Moncassi, aged 23, a cooper by trade, and a native of Tarrarona. He said that he was a member of the International Society, and that his crime was premediated. The shooting was seen by Gen, Grant, who was standing at a window of the Hotel de Paris as the King and his escent rode by. Moncasai's examination was becun on the second day after the shooting, and was conducted with the utmost rigor. Sefior Jiminez del Cerro was appointed to detend the prisoner, and displayed much zaid in his defence. At his request Moncasai was examined by four eminent physicians, two chosen by the defence and two by the prosecution, who visited the prison and closely questioned the prisoner. They reported after a second visit that Moncasai was quite sound in mind. The trial was conducted according to the rules of criminal law in Spain, and resulted in Moncasai's conviction and sentence to death. From this judgment of the Mazistrate of First Instance an appeal was taken to the Audiencia (Court of Appeal), where the sentence was affirmed. As a last resort, Moncasai's wife and counsel sought repriseve and mitigation of the sentence at the foot of the throne, with like result. King Alfonso, who is reported to have sentence at the foot of the throne, with like result. King Alfonso, who is reported to have sentence at the foot of the throne, with like result. King Alfonso, who is reported to have sentence at the foot of the throne, with like result. King Alfonso, who is reported to have sentence at the foot of the throne, with like result. King Alfonso, who is reported to have sentence at the foot of the private. The was taken in a carriage to the scaffold, which he mounted without support, listening in the meanwhile to the admonitions of the private. Two battalions of troops were drawn up around the scaffold, and an immense number of spectators were present.

The King and Queen, on entering the opera, were granted with enthusiastic demonstra-tions of loyalty and gratitude at their escape. At the close of the performance an enthusiastic crowd, bearing torches, accompanied the royal carriage to the palace.

a medicine man, has a birge following, and has done more than all others to binder the Commission from accomplishing its work. He is in avor of war, and at the time of the White River troubles wanted to messacrethe people tiving in the garrison, and was only restrained by Ouray. If the War Department take charge of the Utes and the troops are ordered on, they must come quickly or the Los Pinos Agency may prove a second White River affair. When Ouray leaves for Washington there will be no one left to restrain the young "bucks," and Guero is so hostile to the whites that he is liable to cut loce at any moment. cut loose at any moment.

THE LATEST OLD WORLD NEWS.

Count Schouvaloff's Castle Sacked.

London, Dec. 31.-The Standard's Vienna despatch says that the Russian Nihilists are circulating smoong the peasants a story that the Czar has issued a lecree ordering the landed proprietors to divide their decree ordering the landed proprieters to divide their estates among the peasants. The peasants on the estate of Count Schouvaloff, in the Sergeveskol district, seeing that the Count was not taking any atops for the division of the property gathered at the castle, serged it, expelled all the servants and sacked it. Two companies of soldiers who were ordered to disperse the rioters were received who were ordered to disperse. The offsir has assumed a threatening aspect. The peasants of several neighboring continuities have joined the rioters, all of whom are exceeding the peasants of the peasants of several neighboring continuities have joined the rioters, all of whom are exceeding the peasants of the peasants of several neighboring the peasants. The Pool Refer of correspondent announces that Count Schouwaloff has been designated. Governor-General of Moscow, to succeed Prince Dolgorough.

For Transvani's Independence.

CAPETOWN, Doc. 29 .- A meeting of the Boers took place on the 10th instant, from which trouble was anticipated in some quarters, but it dispersed quietly after adopting a resolution to maintain the independence of the Transvani and clost a Yolk-rand. Pur Kruper was of the Table leadership and was included a summon the Volksraad. The meeting was quite and orderly but in one need. Another included to their posters in the field of the control of the c

London, Dec. 30.-The official report of the North British R diway Company on the casualty on Son-day, from the break in the Tay Brid a says the falling

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Dec. 39,-The war be-

tween Mayor James A Brailey and Dr Kinmonth has broken out in a new form. Mayor B adley has hed one hundred or more mone employed on public improvements, and he has been in the lished giving them, in payment for their work, orders on grocery, dry goeds, and other stores. On Saturday Dr. Komonth albests and other Bridley was violating an act of the Lexi-later, cassed on March 9, 1977 moting it a mistementary punishable with a fine of \$800 thus to pay inherers. Today Major Bradley stopped all work on public instrumentat, and issued a card to the laborers in which he adouts that he has form of the day and reversible that the back of impression of the law and reversible that the back of impres will not permit more were

The steamship Republic that arrived at Quarantine last night, has among her passencers William Dillon, barrister, of Dublin, and W. G. Matthews of the free Freez. Mr. Dillon is a brether of John Dillos, a cobibover with Mr Parnell, who is with Mr Parnell is the scyttlia. The Neytota sailed iron Laverpoot the day sites the Republic sailed. The Republic sailed iron Laverpoot the day sites the Republic sailed. The Republic encountered a heavy gale on the 22d Her sinckectack was mostled in, one of her hurbouts was couched, panels were broken, rails carried away the hatch lights swept off the cention twom, and six of the ventilators here from their seckets. A trupperry sinckestack was rigged up, which had little draft but wered the surpose. With lair weather, the Republic was crushed to continue her voyage slowly. Had heavy weather continued the consequences might have been disastrous.

Tononto, Dec. 30,-At a reception in Brant

ford last might, Edward Hanlan, the parsman, said be has done all he could to have a race with Courtiery, but could not get him out. He intended to so to England in the apring to row Elliott, after which he would go to Australia to row Trickelt, and then retire from rowing.

KILLED THROUGH MISTAKE.

WHY MOSES BROOKS GOULD WAS SHOT

BY HIS FRIEND'S SERVANT. was a Burglar and Mistakes

for One by a Colored Man in a French Find in Chicago—The Fate of a Practical Jokes. Mrs. John P. Gould and her daughter, Mrs. Dow, of this city, started for Chicago on Sunday evening to attend the funeral of Mr. Moses Brooks Gould, the young merchant of that city who was mistaken for a burglar and shot, in the apartments of a friend, by a servant in the house. Mr. Gould, the father of the dead man, is a wealthy man, formerly a farmer in Ohio, who removed from there to New York several years ago. With his wife he boarded at the Coleman House almost since its establishment. Mrs. J. W. Fiske, the wife of the manu-facturer of ornamental from and zine work in Park place and Barciay street, is a daughter of Mr. Gould, and Mrs. Dow of 18 West Twentyfifth street is her sister. The elder Mr. Gould was absent from the city and joined his wife and daughter in Buffalo on their way to Chicago.

Mr. Moses Brooks Gould was twenty-seven years of age, and was established in Chicago as the representative there of the busidess of Mr. J. W. Fiske. He carried on his business at 262 and 264 Wabash avenue. and resided at the Palmer House. He was a member of the Calumet Club, and the proposal of his name for membership of the Chicago Club was to have been voted upon on the day of his death. On Saturday Mr. Gould was visited by his friend Gen. Waite, a broker and commission merchant of Chicago, and the two friends walked together to the suite of apartments occupied by the General at 297 Wabash avenue. This was at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. A colored man named Joseph Winn, who resided elsewhere in Chicago, was employed by Mr. Waite as cook and housekeeper, and the two friends expected to find him in charge of the rooms. He was not to be found, however. Mr. Waite looked hastily over his rooms, and remarked that nothing was missing. It was this act that led to the practical joke which Mr. Gould proposed, and which led

to his death. "Let's teach Joe to be more careful," said Gould. "We'll make believe that burglars have been here during his absence, and then we'll hide until he returns."

Mr. Gould's fondness for practical jests amounted almost to a mania. His friends in Chicago say that he sometimes remained awake Chicago say that he sometimes remained swake overnight devising pranks with which to astonish or deceive his companions.

In this instance, he rapidly disarranged the conspicuous objects in the bedroom, hiding a beaver robe, that isy upon the bed, behind a chair in the parlor, and throwing another robe upon the floor of the inner hallway. Mr. Waite tooked on, but lent no assistance. He and Mr. Gould afterward went to the bath room and closed the door. In less than five minutes the servant entered the first room in the suite, and was heard walking through the adjoining apartments. Mr. Gould held the bath room door siar and listened. When the servant approached that room he closed the door, and at the same moment the colored man put his hand on the jamb, and it was caught between that and the edge of the door. The colored man was startled, "Come out of there," he called, and added, "come out of there, you burklars!" He had never known Mr. Waite to visit his rooms at that hour of the day, and the disordered appearance of the rooms convinced him that a robbery had been attempted. Neither Mr. Waite nor Mr. Gould responded when he called. Mr. Gould endeavored to suppress his laughter as he leaned against the closed door. Mr. Waite was scated at some distance from the door. Come out of there," called the colored man; "Come out of there," called the colored man;

Waite was seated at some distance from the door.

"Come out of there," called the colored man;
"I'll kill you when you do come."

The retreating footsteps of the servant were heard orescatly, and it was thought that he had gone into the kitchen. He had gone for Mr. Waite's pistol, however. It was in its case on the bureau in the steeping room. It was a Smith & Wesson revolver of 32-100 calibre—a very formidable weapon. With this Winn returned. He says that he again called "Who is there?" but Mr. Waite thinks this a mistake. He was not heard to speak although his tread upon the floor was clearly heard, and Mr. Gould leaned his head and shoulder against the bathroom door on the finside, and braced himself strongly to keep the service of the pistol against the panel of the door and pulled the trigger. The explosion that followed sominied to Mr. Waite like the blow of somathing small and hard against the wood. Mr. Gould fell to the floor, and Winn pushed his body aside in opening the door. Mr. Gould's leaded his panel of the grand on the floor, and Winn pushed his body aside in opening the door. Mr. Gould's heard against the wood. Gould fell to the floor, and Winn pushed his body aside in opening the door. Mr. Gould's lead rested on Gen. Walte's knew. The warm blood from a wound in his head was felt through the General's ciothing.

Mr. Waite had cailed to Joe not to break the door in; but when he discovered the wound in his friend's head he added:

"Did you fire a shot?"

"Yes," said the negro.

"Mv God," cried Mr. Waite, "you have killed Gould!"

"Yes," said the negro.

"My God," cried Mr. Waite, "you have killed Gould!"

Winn says that Mr. Waite then knelt by the body of his friend and called him by name again and again. The colored man ran into the street for a physician, and on his way met a policeman, to whom he narrated what had occurred. The policeman arrested him, but accompanied him to the offices of several physicians. Winn was locked up in the Armory Police Station. Drs. Jay, Taylor, Gunn, and Horsey responded to the negro's calls, and all of them pronounced Mr. Gould fatsily wounded. None of them was able to suggest my device to save his life. Dr. Horsey remained with Mr. Gould until he died, at 5 o'clock, four hours after he was shot. During that time the dying mas showed no sign of consciousness. He did not open his eyes or attempt to speak. On the other hand, he showed no signs of suffering. After his death a Coroner's jury viewed the premises and the body. They found that the door banel through which the shot was fired was but three-eighths of an inch thick. The muzzie of the pisiol had been pressed close to the panel, and the point at which the bullet pierced the wood was just about high enough to have entered Mr. Gould's neek, had he been head, an inch above the for of the ear. The bullet wound was on the left side of the head, an inch above the for of the rear is side of the head, an inch above the for of the rear is side of the head, an inch above the for of the rear the side of the bedy. The immediate cause of death was congestion of the brain. Mr. Waite, Dr. Horsey, and Joseph Winn testabled at the inquest, bafore Coroner Mann, on Saturday night, and the Goroner Mann, on Saturday night, and the forest care.

Mr. Brooks Gould, as he was far dilarly called, was well known in New York. He visited his reduites here at least twice a year. He is described as a handsome and genial young man, and one who was free from immoral habits and prosperous in his business affairs.

The trial of the appeal of Dr. Osmun, the Merristown dentist, from the decision of the Computitive by which he was expelled from the Mothodist Episcopal Church of Morristown, on charges of attribg up atrue in the church, was become before the Quarterly Conference on the First Methodist Episconia Church of Orange, N.J., on Wednesday exerning, Dec. 17. This Quarterly Contention of the recommendation of the Contention o

When James Howard was before Justice Figures on a charge of breaking a show window in Sight accine and steeling some faucity be averied that he had not been arrested before. Later siture so much kinducaeted there ashown Howard and his minity, Win T Van Zandt, a large owner of real exists called areas Assistant District Attoring by a side and said that Blower's had served a been of fifteen markles on Backwell's lain district and said that Blower's laid served a been of fifteen markles on Backwell's Island for redshing a syn in the office of Mr. Van Zandt in whice coupley he was, in June, 1878. This progressive was verified. Mrs. Howard seemed otherly prostrained by her breshand a rearrest. She said that many policemen know of Howard's come, but they did not say anything to burt him. "Why should these well to all scuttering also saked," do what the policemen would get?"

Winnippo, Dec. 30.-The Indian canalbat, Switt Entition, was harmed at Fort Saskatchewins on U.C. 20th Inst., this loong the first local exercities in the Northwest Territory. He was convented on his own constraints in baving killed and eaten his mother, his will and seven conformation of the control will be seen and seven colliders has winter.

At Hadmut's pharmacy at 3 A. M. 42°; 6, 41°; 9, 44°, 12 M. 40°; 6, 24°; 6, 24°; 6, 32°; 12, 24°;

For middle Atlantic States and New England, distincting northerty winds, rising baroanctor; comes, clear, followed by parity cloudy weather.